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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts f

The Prompt Hand of Fellowship to

President ROOSEVELT received Mr. BUNAU-VARILLA at the White House

yesterday as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama. This official reception constitutes a

full and final recognition of the new republic by the United States, as a Government by right as well as in fact. The recognition is not partial or tentative or temporary. We are the first, in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S eloquent phrase, "to stretch out the hand of fellowship and to observe toward the new-born State the rules of equal intercourse that regulate the relations of sovereignties toward each other."

By the act of the United States, therefore, Panama is established and recognized as an independent and sovereign power. Other Governments will now follow our example.

Political criticism of the Administration for its policy with regard to the Isthmus is rapidly parrowing to a single line of attack, namely, that the recognition has been accorded prematurely, with indecent haste.

In other words, Mr. ROOSEVELT and Secretary HAY are held to be culpable for knowing when the iron was hot and striking then, without any hesitation or

We do not think that this particular reproach will injure either the President or the Secretary of State in the estimation of patriotic Americans.

But how justly and with what terrific impact would the nation's censure have fallen upon them, if in choosing the time for the recognition of Panama they had erred on the side of delay; if by indecision they had sacrificed and nullified the national opportunity; if by procrastination they had permitted France or Germany or any other European Government to be the first to stretch out the hand of fellowship to Panama, and to arrogate thereby the relation to her future which belongs to us alone!

A Long Felt Want.

One of the glaring defects of our Judicial system has been the lack of a tribunal competent and willing to examine the multifarious charges of one sort and another that have been brought against Gen. LEONARD WOOD since the beginning of his extraordinary career.

This unfortunate obstacle to the vindication of the recently illustrious warrior's name and fame has been removed by the decision of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to postpone his confirmation as Major-General until some matters have been investigated, and some doubts cleared up.

the restraints which an imperfect judicial system have imposed upon him. the news of the Senate committee's considerate action, flashed to him half-way around the world, must occasion him joy of an unusual and acute description.

The Liquor Traffic and Its Foes. The extent to which the retail traffic in

Bouors has been restricted and interfered with in recent years by hostile legislation and by the action of communities empowered to permit or prohibit it under local option laws is not generally known outside the trade. That it is fully realized by the saloonkeepers themselves is shown by the action of the national convention of liquor dealers in Pittsburg, in voting to recommend the raising of a great defence fund by means of a stamp tax to be imposed on the dealers by themselves, for the purpose of preventing the enactment of further legislation directed against their business, and the modification of the existing statutes affecting their trade ... The general adoption of the local option

plan throughout the United States has excluded the legal trade in alcoholic beverages from great territories in which there was formerly a good market for such goods. The conditions existing in the Southern States are only vaguely known beyond their own borders, but the fact is that in such States as Kentucky, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and Commonwealths with similar domestic conditions vast areas of territory are closed to the retail liquor trade by the voluntary act of their inhabitants. This is true also of many Northern States. The result is that the saloons that are run are open in defiance of the law, and against the wishes of a majority of the voters, and hence the amount of liquor sold is much less than it would be if liwere allowed.

In Congress various causes have led to the adoption of anti-saloen legislation of one kind or another until the advocates of prohibition are now strong enough to work for the enactment of a law forbidding the sale of liquor in or adjacent to any Government building or reservation. A great number of drinking places would be closed by such a law, or compelled to move to less favorable situations.

The members of the trade have a lively appreciation of the hostile attitude of Congress, Legislatures and a great body of citizens toward their business, and the steps which they will take to combat further encroachments on their privileges will be worth studying. To raise a great "defence" fund will be easy for them. It is calculated that their self-Imposed stamp tax will bring in not less than \$200,000 a year to the national association. It is well worth the attention of the liquor dealers, however, that the

expenditure of money had little to do interests. They were his thought by with the enactment of the legislation to which they object. It was brought about through the demands of public opinion, and the sentiment against the saloon is not restricted to a small class in the community, such as the clergy, or charity workers, or penologists.

Within a month a New York longshoremen's union has adopted resolutions calling on employers to keep liquor off piers and ships on which its members are working and asking that drunken men be not employed in loading and unloading ships. Railway employees are compelled by their employers to keep out of saloons; in fact, some railway companies impose practical total abstinence on their employees.

It is improbable that even a great corruption fund can undo the anti-saloon accomplishments that have resulted from the acts of so many persons of all sorts and conditions. Here and there the regulations governing the traffic in liquor may be relaxed a little; but instead of a general reversal of the policy of close restriction and high license for saloons throughout the United States, the extension of that policy and a stricter enforcement of the laws in the future seem to be probable, in spite of the efforts of the trade to prevent them.

An Export Tax on Fuel Proposed.

We note with pleasure a renewal in many quarters of the discussion of measures intended to hasten the restoration of the American merchant marine to its old place in the world's carrying trade. This is a good sign. The subject is of supreme importance; and the question of legislative method will not down until t is settled by Congress.

In a letter printed to-day Prof. AMASA TROWBRIDGE of the Mechanical Engineering Department of Columbia University presents some ideas which are interesting, although, in our opinion, no sound in all respects. He opposes the subsidy plan. As an alternative he suggests an export duty on all coal supplied to foreign built ships, American built ships and those registered here being exempt from the duty. He points out the advantage of such preferential treatment in the matter of fuel, and expresses the belief that it would be particularly beneficial to the large, swift steamers of American registry.

As oil is also used as fuel, Prof. TROW-BRIDGE recommends that an export duty be placed on that mineral also in the case of foreign steamships. In a general way, he seems to think that it would be good policy to discourage by a discriminating export tax the removal of both of these valuable American products to other countries.

That question need not be considered; nor, indeed, the merits of the export tax on fuel in its specific relation to the shipping problem. No export duty of this or any other kind is possible under the Constitution of the United States. Prof. TROWBRIDGE has apparently overlooked that clause of the ninth section of Article I. which provides as follows:

... No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State"

The Constitution takes away from Congress the power to interfere by taxation in any way or for any purpose with ported coal or oil could not be imposed

This broad fact in its relation to Prof. TROWBRIDGE'S proposed substitute for and for the greater number of unhappy marriages subsidy legislation may lead our esteemed correspondent to reconsider his objection to the latter method.

Andrew Haswell Green.

The violent death yesterday of this eminent man, in his eighty-fourth year, was a tragical ending of a career of useful energy of one who was foremost in the citizenship of New York.

Every great movement forward made by this community for more than fifty years past had received aid and impulse from his remarkable and truly statesmanlike ability and his tireless zeal. In his earlier career he was associated with SAMUEL J. THIDEN in a law partnership, and in intellectual breadth and grasp was scarcely second to that great political leader and consummate lawyer.

As long ago as 1856 he was President of the Board of Education. When the project for laying out Central Park took shape, in 1857, Mr. GREEN was one of the finance committee; and from that year to 1870 he was president of the administrative board. To the wisdom of AN-DREW H. GREEN, his remarkable executive ability and his almost religious devotion to the public interests, New York owes the development and perfection of that great pleasure ground; for except with the cooperation of such a man FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED and CALVERT VAUX could never have carried out the plans for its improvement in their full artistic development. He was the very watchdog of the Park during its early stages, frightening off every political influence which sought to interfere with the execution of the schemes devised by

iandscape art. At the time when the plundering of to the verge of bankruptcy Mr. GREEN was called upon to administer the office of censed and protected drinking places drastic management he had soon reestablished, on a sound basis, the finances of the municipality. It was a thankless office, for in it he was compelled by his rigid sense of public duty to pursue a course which made for him many enemies and few friends. His uncompremising character prevented Mr. GREEN from ever rising to the political influence and importance to which his abilities entitled him. He had never the art of conciliation, but always drove o obstacles of men or political conditions. Rightfully, by reason of his eminence and have been the first Mayor of the con-

> energy to its practical fulfilment. These are merely a few landmarks in the career of Mr. Green. His whole life in that place that looks so forbidding to

solidated city, a project early suggested

by him and resolutely pushed by his

day and his dream by night. To them rather than to his own private affairs he gave his chief solicitude. He was never without some plan for the improvement of New York, city and State. Even when he reached advanced age he was as fertile in suggestion and as tireless in execution as he had been in his sturdiest prime. It was an inspiration to public duty to talk with him. His statesmanlike imagination was always stimulating to the dullest mind. His was a treasury of knowledge concerning public affairs and public men, more especially on the municipal history of New York, from which he was eager to give helpful information to any one who manifested any interest in the subjects in which his own interest was so ardent and so unselfish.

Shortly before the recent election we printed an argument by Mr. GREEN against the canal amendment, remarkable for its vigor of statement. It was | little flat. notable in its literary form also, lucid, logical, well-knit, powerful; and it furnished, moreover, a typical example of his close attention to all large public questions, wholly apart from any selfish

Had ANDREW HASWELL GREEN had been less uncompromising, more tolerant and less ungracious to those who looked first at their private interests and only second at the interests of the publicthat is, if he had been of the temperament and the morals of the adroit politician, he would have been a foremost figure in national politics, for he was of the mould of a statesman of the highest order.

The German Kaiser.

A bulletin issued vesterday at Berlin by the physicians in attendance on the Kaiser describes the satisfactory progress of the healing of the wound made by the surgical operation on him.

A despatch from the Lancet of London to the Medical Journal of New York is also encouraging. It expresses the opinion that while "the family history must cause anxiety," there is nothing in the report of the medical advisers which justifies a suspicion of malignancy."

It is devoutly to be hoped that no grounds for any such suspicion will arise in the future. The German Kaiser is one of the great figures in the world of this time. Since he came to the Imperial throne he has advanced steadily in the respectful consideration of his contemporaries. He is a sovereign who has the most serious conception of the duties and responsibilities of his place and is tireless in their performance. His abilities, intellectual and moral, are on a very high level, and he has in him a distinctive quality of genius. Under his rule Germany has moved forward politically and economically at a faster rate than ever before in its history.

That long life may be the portion of the Kaiser is a prayer in which all civilization will join heartily.

Dr. Parkhurst and the Resurrected Catacombs.

Dr. PARKHURST has given, with his habitual caution and reserve, this opinion of fiets or apartment houses:"

"There can be no home in the true sense of the word in one of these resurrected categories set up he fights when the limit of his endurance has exports. A discriminating duty on ex- on end, with their tunnels used for elevator shafts Any sort of a house is better than a flat. Life in the apartment houses is the reason for the increase of what I may call imperfect monogamy in this city use is no place for a young wife or for a young family of children. There is absolutely no home life about it. There is no opportunity for the ex- with some ineffectual Central American reercise of a woman's qualities."

There may be some misguided persons that will refuse to accept a decision uttered by Dr. PARKHURST. In spite of his authority in politics and sociology and the general management of the world, they will insist that there are plenty of happy homes in flats. On account of the impenetrability of matter and the tightness of this little island of Manhattan, the tenement house, its better-to-do brother the flat and its wealthy brother, the family hotel, must have the honor of housing most of the

Manhattanese. These are all tenement houses of various kind, as the Hon. JACOB A. RIIS says; but what of it? All houses are a development of the hut, with the cave, now going deeper into the inwards of the earth, as a cellar. Can nobody have a home unless he has a "detached" house all to himself? "Even in a palace life may be lived well," said MARCUS AURE-LIUS, a philosopher almost as well known as Dr. PARKHUBST. So, even in a flat,

there may be homes. In a few years there will be few other homes in Manhattan. A few palaces, too "palatial" for their owners to dwell in; and miles of star-seeking flats. If Dr. PARKHURST had noticed the obvious fact that a few unfortunate millionaires, listening to their wives or their architects, have built or are building structures, half museum, half-mausoleum, so grand, gloomy, peculiar and impressive that nobody can live in them long, he might have pitied those unfortunates who find out too late that too much size and splendor are depressing. But many, perhaps the Tweed Ring had brought the city most of the "imperfect monogamists whom Dr. PARKHURST pities and disapproves are not aware of their imperfect Comptroller, and by his masterly and tion and actually dare to grin at his banning of the flat and to be ridiculously comfortable and happy.

We can't all be Dr. PARKHURSTS. If we were what a different face the world would wear! He must have a house all to himself. His great spirit would be cabined in a flat. But there are hundreds of thousands of folks, whose temper is at least as sweet as his, who have their homes in flats and manage to live oreditable lives and don't lie awake to weep because they haven't a whole house. It ahead to the accomplishment of his would be a bother or a nuisance to most public spirited purposes without regard of them if they had. Are there any more unhappy marriages, any more divorces in proportion, in flats than in houses? peculiar knowledge and mastery of the Dr. PARKHURST is certain that there are. aws and necessities of the city, he should | Dr. PARKHURST is always certain. Where does he get his statistics? Make 'em? It is a privilege of genius.

A flat no place for "a young wife"? Perhaps the young wives are the best judges of that. There are plenty of them was devoted sedulously to the public this censor; plenty of bright, cheerful

creatures, with a pride and joy in their JAI ALAI AND THE FORAKER homes, and totally unconscious of their "imperfect monogamy." As for the young family of children," many landlords and janitors agree with our goldenmouthed friend on that point. All the better for suburban and country real estate.

How many young women, about to enter into that state of imperfect monogamy are busy to-day "buying things for our flat." How many blissful JACKS and JILLS are looking forward eagerly to what in their ignorance they regard as a home in one of these resurrected catacombs? No home for Dr. PARKHURST: but then, they don't expect Dr. PARK-HURST. They don't care a rap for Dr. PARKHURST, the unregenerate young heathen. They practice their little economies to indulge in their little extravagances. For years they will be adding to the stuff and happiness in that absurd Hasn't Dr. PARKHURST begun to kick

at the door of JACK's and JILL's flat in the Arcadia a little too soon? Better be off with the old row before you're on with the new. Dr. WILBUR F. CRAFT roars defiantly that "Cincinnati is nearer hell than any other city in the world is or ever more of the arts of conciliation, had he | will be. Will Dr. PARKHURST let the preeminence of New York be attacked in that way? Is Cincinnati nearer than forty-seven days to the suburb of Cincinnati? Dr. PARKHURST ought to settle that question at once. Most of the "flat people" are settled for the winter. The time to frighten them is next spring.

> In view of the facts that the Government shows no disposition to change its policy of the "open shop" in conducting its printing office in Washington, and that the American Federation of Labor cannot recognize such an institution, it is in order now for President GOMPERS and his followers o declare a boycott against the United States at once.

Canadian Woman's Opinion of Yankee Nation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Canadian woman earning her living in the detested "States" and sending money to Canada each month to support a home I could not setts school a little sister I could not educate n Canada, I protest against the disgraceful and caddish demonstrations against the Stars and Stripes that have been occurring in some of our theatres. Do the people who hate so bittorly, so unjustly, so ungratefully, realize and sisters and sons and daughters are making their living and their fortunes under the flag they first hated-because they did not Do they stop to think that if it were not for the Grand Republic Canada would be in the condition of a farming community without a

A Canadian boy's ambition, just as soon as he has ambitions, is to go to the "States." There he is welcomed by a big, broad minded, eep chested, whole souled and tolerant people. The United States is literally drenched prosperous business and professional Canadians. We do not ask that those at home be mindful of our feelings because we are in what they might call the "enemy's country," but we would suggest that many of them have some regard for the source of their bread and

What is particularly embarrassing to a woman who has made a living in the "States" and who has paid off a mortgage on her parents' Canadian home with American money, is the thought that her brother might the Yankee is proverbial, so is his vigorous language, so is the burly ferocity with which been reached But most humiliating of all to me is the fact that Canada's boorish demonstrations have not excited any comment. I have heard none where I boarded, none in my church, none in my place of business; and I am forced by the circumstance to the unbearpublic which he expects to spank presentlyand he always speaks indulgently of us. The Americans laugh at the idea of annexa-

"What good could come of it?" they urge. I have not seen one in favor of it.

The United States does not, like England, have to keep a lot of rhymesters grinding out bragging verses about her prowess-a that is told-verses as immodest as they are untrue, about her "far flung battle line." Yes, for flung but only dotted here and there with skirmishes between baker's dozens of Cockneys and negroes or Afghans. My compliments to Mr. Kipling, and say I

could have sold my farm in Canada had not of the Snows' scared off the good people of this country.

A PATRIOTIC CANADIAN. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

An Ohio Offset to Mr. Free Frost of New Hamp-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Free Frost of East Wolfeboro, N. H., who is knocking, will out no ice, for, behold! Flamen Ball of Toledo, Ohio, insurance man, a sweet smoke of rhetoric, as were awaits welcome. He has it in him to be the real and only sun in the firmament of the im-mortals. He scattereth life, power and heat with all his calorio. He never begs and seldom eats, is a part of all that he has met, and costs nothing for stoking. New York Nov. 12.

Thich Is the Bigger, a Pearon or a Duchess? To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: We have read that many women peered into the carriage of the Puchess. Did they, by doing this, become peeresses, or were they only peerers? And if they were peeresses, wasn't there some sort of a reason why they should see and feel the gowns of the Duchass? We on this side are hardly up on these matters, and I trust that THE SUN, which shines so benignately these fine days will send a few enhtening rays on the matter. R. A. DIX.

The Consent of the Governed This Time. From the Chicago Daily News.

Before making the recognition of the Republic Panama a campaign issue the Democrats will well to observe that in this case their favorite sent of the governed" doctrine is working in

The Union Workman to His Wife. Wife, pull the blinds down closer And double-lock the door Then get that shabby benny That yesteryear I wore, And sew a button on it-An agent of the union Now keeping watch on mel

You see, dear wife, it's different From how things used to go, Before this union business Had tyrannized us so. We had a little freedom-We sometimes had some work-Had schooled us all to shirk.

You used to mend my garments,

I used to mend our shoes; In fact we once came nearly Behaving as we chose But now we've got the union God knows I real ze it:

So pull the blinds down closer, And double-lock the door. Then fix my shabby benny That yesteryear I wore Some agent of the union Might now be keeping tab,

HAVANA, Nov. 7 .- As it is operated in Havana, the game of Jai Alai is nothing else than a gigantic gambling institutio in which thousands of dollars change hands upon every game. Without the gambling feature, it would long ago have died out from lack of patronage. It is corrupt in its tendencies, demoralizing in its influences and baneful in its results. Because of its similar effects and consequences in the City of Mexico, the game was sup pressed and prohibited in that city. Because of its influence upon the Havanese, vigorous campaign for its suppression was for many months conducted in the city of Havana. The effort to suppress it was bandoned, according to the statements of people here, largely because of American official assurance of the hopelessness o such effort by reason of the fact that it was authorized by an American concession which, involving a vested property right, was irrevocably fixed by Article IV. of the Platt amendment. This point is by no means certain, notwithstanding any essertions which may have been made to the contrary; and an analysis of the matter is of interest and of great importance.

Shortly before the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish Government, vigorous effort was made to effect the completion of a number of concessions and franchises for which application had been filed and upon which partial action had been taken by the Government then in control. At he instance of the late President McKinley, the American evacuation committee remonstrated with the Spanish Governor General. In compliance with their desires, an order was issued by Gen. Castellanos suspending all proceedings in such cases This action left various franchises and concessions in an inchoate condition, lacking validity by reason of the absence of final governmental action. Among these, there was the Jai Ala

concession. That it was thus included in clearly proved by the fact of subsequent application to the Government of Intervention for the completion of the act. Had the concersion been full and valid, no such application would have been necessary. An act of the United States Congress which has become generally familiar under the name of the Forsker amendment, or the Foraker law, prohibited the granting of any property, fran hise or concession whater by any military or other authority whatsoever while Cuba was under occupation by the United States. This estopped not only new and original applications, but also prohibited the completion, under American authority, of the pending and inchoate Spanish concessions, in which group the Jai Alai concession was unquestionably included. Upon the very eve o he American withdrawal from the island, in May, 1902, Gen. Wood by an official act confirmed and established the incheate Jai Alai concession, and so granted to this company an exclusive privilege to conduct its nefarious enterprise for a period of ten years; and in an official letter directed to Senor Manuel Otaduy, president of the Sociedad Anonima Jai Alai, he said: "The rights acquired by your company are protected by the laws in force." The pertinent question arises whether that company had any rights at all except those illegally conferred by the Military Governor. In the opinions of the Attorney-General

(Vol. 22, p. 410), Attorney-General Griggs tates the following:

By Executive Order (Order of Dec. 24, 1896) promulgated by the General commanding the United States forces in Ouba, all grants and concessions of franchises and similar rights have been forbidden to be made by any authority in the island except upon the approval of the Secretary of War.

Without due authorization from Wash ngton, Gen. Wood was incompetent to give validity to any inchoate concession. The question was therefore submitted to the War Department, where it was referred to Judge Magoon, the legal adviser of the Insular Division, for his review and opinion. At this point there is encountered a peculiar and interesting consideration. In the reference of the matter to Washington, nothing appears to have been said of the central and important issue, and clear ground is left for a belief in its deliberate suppression. The point upon which the opinion of the War Department was asked dealt only with the right of the municipality of Havana to lease a piece of property belonging to it for the purpose of erecting thereon the Fronton, or building in which the game was to be played.

In his communication to the War Department, Gen. Wood said (see Magoon's Reports, p. 542): "The municipal council elected by the people entered into a business agreement which it deems to be to the advantage of the municipality, as it obtains at the end eference of the matter to Was

of the municipality, as it obtains at the end of ten years a building worth about \$8,000." As a matter of fact, the building would be worth little more than 8 000 centavos inasmuch as it is utterly unsuitable for any purpose other than that for which it was erected. Gen. Wood made no mention whatever of the grant of a concession, nor of the fact that the concession was for the establishment of a gigantic gambling institution. On the contrary. Gen. Wood's statements to the Department indicate that the building in question was intended merely as a place for athletic recreation. This is shown by Judge Magoon's comment (Magoon's Reports, p. 542) that his understanding was that the proposed Fronton was a "handball court wherein the public are to be permitted to play handball upon the payment of a fee. It is impossible that Gen. Wood himself was misled in the matter. The issue of the Gaceta de la Habana which contains his confirmation of the rights of the company. contains also a full and complete presentation of the game, the method of play, the implements used, and the rules and regulations of the betting. It cannot for a moment be supposed that if the War Department had realized that it was asked to authorize the establishment of a vast and exclusive gambling privilege, it would not have interposed at once a peremptory prohibition

From Judge Magoon's attitude it is a fair inference that he entertained a suspicion that something was being withheld. In his submitted opinion (see Report, p. 542) he The attention of the Secretary is called so the

fact that a copy of said proposed agreement is not included in the papers submitted, and therefore its provisions cannot be stated with definiteness He says also (p. 544) The provisions of the agreement originally contemplated created an obligation of the munici to abstain for ten years from granting to others a similar privilege for a Fronton.

Evidently under an impression that his information is incomplete, he proceeds with his report to the Secretary of War in a semiapologetic tone, and states that "it is probable that the Foraker amendment required the Major-General in command of United States forces in Cuba to prevent the municipalities in the island from exercising the police power of the State in such a way as to grant property franchises or conces

sions. If this was Judge Magoon's opinion upor the simple question of the exclusiveness of the grant to erect a playground (sio), what would it have been had he known the fact apparently suppressed by Gen. Wood in his reference of the matter to the War Department, that the grant was a gambling

oncession, clearly in violation of all morals, and also of existing laws, promulgated by American authority

It cannot be said in palliation of Gen Wood's act that he merely took the last step eccessary to legalize a concession. In reference to a similar concession, Attorney General Griggs has given opinion (see Opinons of the Attorney-General, Vol. 22, p. 554) that: "Being inchoate and incomplete, lacking certain public action, it is not a complet and vested franchise or concession, and the War Department is without power to exercise the prerogatives of the Government to grant or complete such concession." He also quoted the opinion of President McKinley (idem, p. 409) that "in all instances of applications for grants or concessions, as e administration is temporary, it would be inexpedient to grant such applications, except in case of absolute necessity." Query: Can it be that Gen. Wood regarded the con session of a ten years' exclusive gambling oncession as an "absolute necessity"? It is by such means that the city of Havana has been saddled with a vicious and demoralizing institution which her self-respecting citizens would gladly see swept out of existence, as it was in the City of Mexico. Convinced, so it is said, by American offi-

cials, that their case is hopeless in the face of the Platt amendment, which guarantees all vested property rights acquired under laws promulgated by the Military Governor. they have submitted to what they believe to be inevitable. Is it inevitable if, by the recognition and completion of an incheate spanish concession, Gen. Leonard Wood violated the Foraker law? Was the Spanish concession complete or inchoate? If inchoate, upon what ground can its legaliza tion be justified? REVIVAL OF OUR SHIPPING.

Prof. Trowbridge of Columbia Suggests Certain Legislation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an article in the November number of Marine Engineering some of the men most interested in a revival of our merchant marine have given their opinions concerning methods of revival. The reader is at once struck with the unanimity of opinion expressed by the be the best incentive to American commerce From the standpoint of the shipbuilder, this seems to be true, for he would receive a direct benefit by getting high prices for his work; but as far as producing good results is concerned a subsidy such as was proposed at the last Congress is worse than nothing. That subsldy was on a basis of cargo carried per ton per mile, and by it the large, swift vessel would earn an enormously greater amount than the moderate sized, slow steamer suitable for transporting freight very cheaply. ships would be built to use up the subsidy so closely that only a fair profit would be made on the capital invested, and then shipbuilding would become as stagnant as it is to-day.

The kind of legislation needed is not any.

thing that will distribute a certain amount of money each year to a few individuals fortunate enough to have money to invest in large ships, but rather, we need legislation that will be a benefit to the people of the country and will encourage the use of American built ships in every case where goods or passengers are carried to or from this country. This means that it must either be possible to oper ate our ships cheaper than those of a foreign nation can be operated, or the American ship must be given some advantage that canno be enjoyed by the foreign vessel, great enough Such legislation would create a demand for tion, so that we could have a natural healthy growth of shipbuilding in this country. One advantage that could be given to ships

built in this country would be to put an export duty on coal and have this duty apply to all ooal supplied to any foreign built ship, and not to coal supplied to American built ships registered here. This would be a source of pense, as a subsidy would be. Such a duty rould not be unjust, as it would merely be a case of charging the foreigner a certain amount more than our own people were charged for some of the mineral produced This duty would be especially beneficial to the large, swift steamer while such great quantities of coal, but not at the expense of the freight ship, as the latter would have an equivalent advantage over any foreign built vessel of its own class.

An expert duty on coal would have amount-

built in Great Britain, depending largely on the type of vessel. Why this is so is usually explained by the greater cost of labor here than abroad. There is good reason to doubt, however, that the blame should be placed on the cost of labor. Certain it is that American labor is well paid, but it is not better paid in shipbuilding than in the two industries that employ exactly the same kind of labor, namely, bridge building and locomotive building.

shipbuilding than in the two industries that employ exactly the same kind of labor, namely, bridge building and locomotive building.

In any large shipyard the organization is naturally separated into the two divisions of hull department and engine department. The work of the hull department is exactly parallel to that of a bridge building concern, and the work of the engine department to that of a locomotive works. Of course there are peculiarities in hull work not involved in bridge building, such as bending the frames and the great amount of warped surface on a ship, but on the whole the two are practically parallel. Likewise, there are differences in the engines and auxiliaries used on a ship from those on a locomotive, but in the main features of manufacture they are parallel. It has been shown that American bridge builders and American locomotive manufacturers of the same goods. Such being the case, what is the reason the American shipbuilder, who uses the same kind of materials and employs the same kind of labor, cannot undersell his foreign competitor?

There is a simple, definite answer to the question, and it is that the American shippard is not operated as economically as either the bridge or locomotive shop, because it is not as well organized and conducted. The principal reason for this is not the lack of brains or effort on the part of the men at the head of the shippards, but because the effort exerted has been to cheapen the product rather than to lessen the cost of producing it. In almost any of our American shippards the expense of the office and draughting rooms could be easily reduced to one-half what it is at present. If the shops and yard were locked after more carefully, and a proper than the large British shippards are able to do work so cheaply, and not altogether because of the Office and draughting rooms could be easily reduced to one-half what it is at present. If the shops and yard were locked after more carefully, and a proper of the county and the merchant marine of the United Sta NEW YORK, NOV. 9.

The Case of Leonard Wood. From the New York World.

more than sufficient recognition of his military services. To make a Major-General of one whose experience has been so limited would be grossing unfair to hundreds of veteran officers and dis ouraging to every man in the service.

From the New York Reening Post.

As a matter of fact, President McKinley gave
len. Wood the Brigadier-Generalcy in order to keep aim from accepting the presidency of the But for the District of Columbia offer, Mr. McKin probably never have had to consider making his family physician a regular Brigadie

A Cruel Rejoinder Cholly Nimrod-Aw-and when is the season I Guide-Three hundred and sixty-five days in the

RABBI HARRIS ON RELIGION. He Sums It Up as a Search for Justice and

a Love of Kindness. ITHACA, Nov. 13 .- At the fourth annual New York State Conference of Religion held at the Unitarian Church to-day, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Maurice Harris, rabbi of Temple Israel, New York city; by the Rev. Erskine Ely of New York city, secretary of the League for Political Education, and by the Rev. James T. Bixby of Yonkers. The Rev. Mr. Harris said in

"Religion has looked upon science with mistrust as a questioner of the scheme of the universe and life. The scientist mistrusts clergymen because he believes that their knowledge is not sufficiently accurate. However, science has not injured the rate. However, science has not injured the cause of religion, but, on the contrary, has aided it by exalting the conception of God."

He summed up religion as a search for justice and a love of kindness. The object of the conference, he said, was to educate the common people sufficiently to be satisfied with this simple religion, and the essential duty of the educated man is to invigorate religion with the world's best thought, that it may become the guide and uplifter of all.

On the subject of "Socializing of Religion," the Rev. Erskine Ely contended that the churches of to-stay are too aristocratic in

the Rev. Erskine Ely contended that the churches of to-day are too aristocratic in their religion and not sufficiently bent upon the truly religious side of Christianity, the helping of the common people. He was strong in his conviction that the Church should be less exclusive.

The last speaker was the Rev. James T. Bixby, Ph. D., of Yorkers, who spoke on "Religion in Education and Education in Religion." He thought that all religions should be considered independently of the advanced learning of the day.

ARCHITECT HULL THE WINNER. His Plans for Brooklyn's New Municipal Building Accepted.

The eleven competing architects who submitted plans for the new municipal building in Erocklyn assembled yesterday morning in the office of the City Works Department to hear the decision of Prof. D. Despredalle of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who had been eslected to make the award. The report of Prof. Despredaile was read by Borough
President J. Edward Swanstrom. It d
clared in favor of the plans under the
sign of "American Flag," which, its as
found had been submitted by Washington
Hull of 16 East Twenty-third street. Mr.
Hull is to receive 5 per cent. on the total
cost of the building, which is estimated
at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.
Mr. Hull designed Senator Clark's
\$1,000,000 mansion, at Fifth avenue and
Seventy-seventh street, and stood fifth
among the 137 competitors for the building
of the new University of California.
Woodruff Leeming of Leeming & Claffin,
of 55 Broadway, received honorable mention,
and Prof. Despredaile recommended that
his plans be purchased by the city as they
incorporated severai ideas which were even
better than Mr. Hull's. of Prof. Despredalle was read by Borough

better than Mr. Hull's.

The new municipal building will be eight stories high and face on Joralemon street, extending from the site of the present municipal building to Court street: It will be larger than the new Hall of Records in Manhattan. in Manhattan.

PACIFIC COAST LAND FRAUDS. First Conviction in California as a Result of the Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- The Secretary of the Interior to-day received information of the first conviction in northern California as a result of the investigation of the land frauds there and throughout the Pacific States. The following is a telegram to the Department of Justice from the United States District Attorney for northern Cali-

Tornia:

Engle and three other defendants convicted of subornation of perjury in takeing up timber and stone lands in northern California. First conviction of this kind in Ing up timber and stone lands in hordering. First conviction of this kind in this district for fifteen years and should have wholesome effect in correcting timber and land frauds of this character. Kindly advise Land Office."

A Sigh for the Old-Fashiened Theatre Bill. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The daily newspaper press is the "complaint book" in which every member of the vast club known as society may write. I avail myself of it in the hope of cor opinions, and which is nightly complained against. This nuisance is the theatre programme, formerly called "the bill," and my protest will be applauded by the vast theatre-going public of New York as well as by the first nighters, who are the first suf

Last night I attended the opening of what I hope will be the profitable run of a certain play. In citing this performance my only purpose refers to the programme, which I believe is like every theatre programme in the city. Here we have a scors or more of pages, printed on tinted paper, of which only one and a half pages are given to what every body who has come to the "show" wants to know while the twenty odd are of impertment adver

Now, isn't this too much? To add to the annoy ance, the key to the play is printed in minion italies as is the description of the characters. The scenes are nearly undecipherable when discovered two pages away, where, imbedded among advertise-ments of champagne, planos, cocoa, a restaurant, a complexion cream and also a trust company, all in large bold-face type, the auditor is thus left til next day's leisure to learn what should be con-spicuously set forth at his first glance, to appre-

ciate the play.

It is not economy that inspires the present fash ion of pregramme, but when one goes to the play he should learn in the quickest and most agreeable way what custom has found that the dramatist may not announce from the stage, but which needs to be known by the intelligent auditor; nor should he be bothered to fumble through a dozen pages to discover the first third of the bill of fare, which he generally tears out to throw away the portions that would have given him the chronology, top ography and other valuable information. While showing the evil, let me prescribe the cur-If we return to the old custom of a "theatre bill" every one would be grateful, and willingly pay a nickel to see on a single page, of 7 by 15 inches, just

The Strenueus Vicar of Hitchin Again. From the Church Eclectic.

The nation would have none of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals to grant old-age pensions out of the revenue derived from a duty on corn, but now the Rev R. C. Filling ham, whose name will be familiar to your readers, proposes to go one better, and find the necessary funds for the purpose by means of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. "The capital of the Church of England," observed

Mr Fillingham, in the course of a recent sermon is a London church, "is £9,569,990, and the capital needed for such a scheme of old-age pensions as propose would be £9,100,000 " He did not say so in so many words, but the inference seemed to be that the coincidence was so remarkable as to constitut an argument in favor of his suggestion.

Flage at Half-Mast for a Suicide. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The flags on the public buildings in this town are, by order of Superintendent of Public Buildings Hill, flying at half-staff to-day on account of the death of As-semblyman Hughes, who committed suicide yes-terday. Is not this in egregiously bad taste?

If it is proper to half-mast flags on public buildings for a dead Assemblyman, mora considerations as to the manner of his death whether in the order of nature or by his own hand, would seem to have no pertinency affecting that formal expression of mourning

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.

Candid Expressions of a Detroit Centleman TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I have always other city in the country, among both men and women. The Goelet incident proves it. Me for the West for keeps. Great is New York, I don't think. Just buy you for what you think you ar worth and sell you for what you will bring. gods and little fishes! down and out, and not a little bit of a run for your money. My, but you people are dippy for fair. But I do love THE SUN DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12

CRIME ALDI

APPELLA

Who Offered if Con Reinsta Bribery

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Dickinson, saving: If you wi too severely from your de wise help your for a new pla Dickinson hy Justice Section 72 o receive or money, pro any agreem vote, opinio or other of The crime ten years in entails the qualification again.

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